

TOWCESTER RURAL DISTRICT



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the

Year 1962



ARTHUR LUCAS, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S.G., D.P.H.



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SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1962

Area (acres)	59,005
Population 1961 (Census)	15,198
Population (Registrar General's Mid Year Estimate)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,460
Number of separate dwellings occupied (1961 Census)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,263
Number of separate dwellings occupied 1962	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,254
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£140,930
Product of a Penny Rate, 1962	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£563

Live Births—					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	240	127	113	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	10	6	4	
					250	133	117	16.17

Stillbirths—					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
					2	1	1	8.0

					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Deaths (all causes)	...	...	...	...	172	94	88	11.2
Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	Nil
Neo-natal Mortality	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	12.0
Early Neo-natal Mortality	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	12.0
Perinatal Mortality	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.7

Infant Mortality—								
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	21.4
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Nil

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Deaths from Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105

Towcester Rural District Council

Members of the Public Health Committee :

MR. T. L. BENNETT, MR. R. J. CHAPMAN, MRS. O. M. COLSON, MR. T. E. ENGLAND, REVD. H. P. HOSKIN, MR. W. R. LAWRENCE, MR. T. A. MESSINGER, MR. E. G. NICOLLS (*Chairman*), MRS. M. D. PAFFEY, MR. W. E. G. PAFFEY (*Vice-Chairman*), MR. S. P. TYZACK, MR. J. A. WEBB, MR. R. H. WHITLOCK, MR. H. J. WRESCHNER.

Members of the Housing Committee :

MR. N. ABBOTT, MR. C. E. IVENS, MRS. M. JELLEY, MR. P. B. KINGSTON, MR. G. LOVELL, MR. T. H. MAWLE, MR. D. MCARTHUR, MR. S. NORTH, MR. J. T. PINKARD, MR. R. L. C. RIDGWAY (*Vice-Chairman*), MR. J. K. SOPER (*Chairman*), MR. W. W. STEPHENSON, MR. R. A. WHITLOCK, MR. S. G. WHITMORE.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority :

Medical Officer of Health—

ARTHUR LUCAS, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S.G., D.P.H.

also holds appointments of

Medical Officer of Health to

Northampton Rural District.

Brackley Rural District.

Brackley Borough.

Assistant County Medical Officer of Health.

School Medical Officer.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

DAVID JOSEPH POWELL, B.Sc., C.S.I.B.,
Certificated Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

Additional Public Health Inspector :

RONALD FRANK HALL, C.S.I.B., M.R.S.H.

Surveyor and Architect :

GEORGE BERRIDGE, M.Inst.R.A., A.I.A.A.

TOWCESTER.

October, 1963.

To the Chairman and Councillors of the Rural District of Towcester.

Mr. Chairman, My Lady, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In general the statistics agree with those of the rest of the country.

It is pleasing to report that a weekly collection of refuse will be in operation by the time the next annual report is printed. With this amenity and a good water supply and also all the villages sewered in the near future, this district should have as good amenities as any large town.

It is interesting to note that in 1921 there was a weekly collection of refuse in Towcester, but other villages had to make their *own arrangements*. Except in Towcester and Greens Norton cesspits and pail privies were the rule in 1921 so that the progress now being made is good but could have been carried out much sooner.

As regards slaughterhouses in 1921, there were 16 and no Registration or Licence was required ; also, the Inspector paid surprise visits only as required.

I again must thank Mr. Powell and Mr. Hall for the good work they have done in the past year especially as they have been overworked with the regular inspection at the slaughterhouse which will now require another assistant Public Health Inspector to carry out all duties satisfactorily.

It is entirely due to the fact that the Public Health Dept. have been overworked as a result of the new meat inspection regulation that this report is so late in being produced.

Thanks also are due to the Public Health Committee for their interest in our work.

I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

ARTHUR LUCAS,
Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Social Conditions—Within the rural district, light engineering factories and a small foundry at Towcester, the scientific research establishment at Caswell and the oxide pigment works at Deanshanger, still claim a substantial proportion of the working population. Many people from the area, however, depend on Northampton, Roade and Wolverton for their employment mainly in the engineering and footwear industries. The greater part of the land area of the district is utilised for agriculture : there being well over 250 farms in the district. No new industries have been introduced since my last report ; in fact, there were instances where such moves were actively discouraged by the County Planning Authority. With the rapid development occurring on the private housing estates in Deanshanger, together with that envisaged at Pattishall and Towcester, it appears to me to be more important than hitherto to develop alternative light industries in the district.

Area—The area of the district is 59,005 acres.

Population—The Registrar-General has estimated the resident mid-year population for 1962 to be 15,460 as compared with 15,370 in 1961. The natural increase in population, i.e., the excess of births over deaths, amounts to 77 persons as compared with 75 persons for the previous year.

Deaths—The total number of deaths assigned to the district by the Registrar-General after adjustment for outward and inward transferable deaths was 173 as compared with 181 for 1961. The crude death rate based on the mid-year estimated population was 11.2 as compared with 11.7 for 1961. The following table shows the death rates for the quinquennium, 1958-1962, together with the corresponding rates for England and Wales and the Administrative County.

Death Rates, 1958-1962

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Towcester R.D. ...	13.06	11.2	9.6	11.7	11.2
Administrative County	11.1	10.77	10.88	11.18	11.07
England and Wales ...	11.7	11.1	11.5	12.0	11.9

A list of causes of death classified according to the Abridged List of Causes of Death as used in England and Wales is given in Table No. 1, whilst the history of the rate, together with other vital statistics for 1919-1962, is shown in Table No. 2.

In order to make allowances for the age and sex distribution of populations in different areas, the Registrar-General has calculated the area comparability factor, which, when multiplied by the local death rate, allows a truer local death rate of 10.2.

Births—The number of live births assigned to the district was 250 (133 males, 117 females) as compared with 256 in 1961, thus giving a birth rate of 16.17 per thousand of population, as compared with 16.6 in 1961. The following table shows the birth rate for the quinquennium, 1958-1962 together with other rates for comparison.

Birth Rates, 1958-1962					
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Towcester R.D. ...	18.2	16.6	19.3	16.6	16.17
Administrative County	16.9	16.6	17.7	18.04	18.37
England and Wales ...	16.4	15.2	17.1	17.4	18.0

The local birth rate, when modified by the application of the area comparability factor of 1.08, gives an adjusted rate of 17.46 as compared with 18.0 for England and Wales.

Stillbirths—The number of stillbirths registered was 2 as compared with 3 in 1961. This is equivalent to a rate of 8 per thousand total live and still births.

Illegitimate Birth Rate—10 illegitimate live births (6 males, 4 females) were registered as compared with 12 in 1960. This number gives a rate of 4 per cent live births as compared with 4.9 for the County.

Maternal Mortality—The number of infants who died before attaining their first birthday was 6. The rate per thousand related live births was 24, which is higher than the national rate of 21.4.

Deaths under one year per thousand Live Births					
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Towcester R.D. ...	22.7	24.1	7.0	15.2	18.11
Administrative County	19.7	20.2	22.57	17.61	19.54
England and Wales ...	22.5	22.6	21.7	27.3	21.4

Legitimate infant deaths numbered 6, giving a rate of 21.4 per thousand legitimate live births.

No illegitimate infant deaths were recorded.

Neo-Natal Mortality—Deaths of infants under 4 weeks amounted to 3, giving a rate per thousand total live births of 12. Deaths of infants under one week numbered 3, also giving a rate of 12 per thousand total live births.

Stillbirths and deaths under one week combined total 5, giving a perinatal mortality rate of 19.7 per thousand total live and still births.

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF SERVICES

Laboratory Facilities—The bacteriological work associated with the control of infectious diseases is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service, whose laboratory at Northampton General Hospital is in charge of Dr. L. Hoyle. The bacteriological examination of water, milk, food and ice-cream is also carried out by Dr. Hoyle.

Diphtheria Antitoxin—Under the National Health Service Act, 1945, the Regional Hospital Board is now responsible for the supply of antitoxin. Antitoxin may now be obtained by medical practitioners from Northampton General Hospital.

Ambulance Facilities—Under the scheme approved by the Minister of Health, this work is carried out on an agency basis by Towcester Motor Ambulance Committee on behalf of the County Council. The ambulance is stationed at Towcester, and the service provided is sufficient for the needs of the district.

Hospitals—There are no hospitals in the district. Infectious disease cases which require hospital treatment are accommodated by the Oxford Regional Hospital Board at their Harborough Road Hospital, Northampton, which is under the management of the Northampton Hospital Management Committee. There is one small private nursing home in the district catering specially for the aged and chronic sick.

National Assistance Acts—The removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention is the responsibility of the Council. Instant removal of urgent cases can now be obtained on the joint certificate of the Medical Officer of Health and a general practitioner. This procedure makes it unnecessary for an application to be made to a court of summary jurisdiction until three weeks after the removal. Action under this Act was found necessary in one case during the year.

The Council are also responsible in certain circumstances for the burial or cremation of the body of any person who has died or who has been found dead in the district. No such burials were dealt with during the year.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply—The Bucks Water Board are the undertakers responsible for maintaining a piped water supply in the district. Intakes from the River Great Ouse and from river gravels near Buckingham are the source of the water which is processed and sterilised at Foxcote. From the latter, the water is pumped into the distribution system which enters the district at Whittlebury. Holding and balancing reservoirs are situated at Maidford, Field Burcote, Tiffield and Paulerspury and a network of public mains enable water to be supplied within easy reach of practically every part of the district. Private estates at Easton Neston and Potterspury, however, maintain their own private supplies.

The results of analyses of samples submitted for bacteriological examination have been consistently good and ample supplies for industrial, domestic and agricultural purposes have been fully maintained throughout the year. No complaints were received by my department from any consumer during the year with regard to any unpleasant taste or smell attributable to the water. The average daily consumption of water from the public mains was 41.5 gallons per head per day of the population for all purposes, as compared with 40 gallons in 1961. In 1958 the consumption was less than 37 gallons per head per day and I think it is inevitable that consumption will continue to increase because of improved standards in domestic premises and advanced methods in agricultural practice. Another obvious factor that must also be taken into account is the steady increase in population—over 1,200 since 1958. The latter is due to two factors, firstly, the natural annual increase which has been at a higher level for the last few years and, secondly, the number of new private housing estates being built in the district. The rate of growth of the population seems likely to increase to an even greater extent and the effect on water consumption is, in my opinion, likely to become an embarrassment to the water board who will, undoubtedly, in the not too distant future, have to increase its pumping capacity. It would appear to me also that the time is approaching faster than was hitherto realised when the water board may be faced with a shortage unless additional sources of supply can be made available.

Opposition from some of the residents in the district followed the Council's decision to close all the gratuitous supplies under their jurisdiction. In view of the fact that a "safe" water supply is now available to all parts of the district it would have been an unnecessary hazard to public health to have allowed these gratuitous supplies to have remained. I have no reservations in saying that the Council, in adhering to their previous decision to close down these supplies, took the only proper course that was open to them.

Swimming Baths—No public swimming baths are now in use in the rural district. The pool at the Towcester Grammar School is used by a

considerable number of children from surrounding schools. It is fitted with a chlorinating plant and the pool is filled from the Council's mains. Planning permission has been granted in respect of the development of Cosgrove Lodge and it is understood that the scheme includes the provision of a new swimming pool which will be open to the public.

Sewage Disposal, Drainage and Sewerage—The sewerage of various centres of the population in the district continues at a reasonable pace. At the time of writing the recently installed scheme at Whittlebury is working satisfactorily but teething troubles were being experienced at Blisworth and Towcester outfalls. Work is proceeding on the Tiffield, Stoke Bruerne and Shutlanger schemes where a substantial portion of the work on the sewers and sewage disposal plants has already been completed, and it is hoped that the occupation of the new reform school at Tiffield will not pre-date the completion of the Council's sewage disposal plant, otherwise some temporary arrangement will need to be made for the treatment of the considerable quantity of effluent which will result from these premises.

As previously reported, Ministry approval has been obtained for the schemes proposed for Gayton, Pattishall and Cold Higham and at the time of writing the Minister had cleared the Litchborough scheme. The adjoining village of Farthingstone, which is in the Daventry R.D. will also discharge its effluent for treatment into the Litchborough disposal works. The reason for this is largely due to the fact that in this area natural outfalls giving the necessary dilution of the final effluent are hard to find. I feel that these works will need close supervision to ensure that the River Board's consent limits are adhered to especially if there should be a large proportion of farm waste in the sewage.

Consulting Engineers are now working on the details of the proposed scheme which will embrace Weston, Lois Weedon, Wappenham, Slapton, Bradden and Abthorpe in readiness for submission to the Ministry. The Council have decided, quite rightly in my opinion, that this group of villages should have precedence over Maidford, Adstone, Blakesley and Woodend, although a preliminary report on the latter has already been approved by the Council. When these larger villages have all been served the smaller centres of population at Adstone, Grafton Regis, Caldecote and Wood Burcote will remain unsewered. All four need attention but recent development at Wood Burcote has undoubtedly hastened the claim of this hamlet to be most urgent.

The Minister has now given approval to the proposed joint scheme for Pattishall and Cold Higham making it possible at last for the department to offer some tangible information as to when the serious nuisance from sewage ditches in the parishes will be finally abated. As foreseen in my previous report, many complaints concerning existing sewage outfalls continued to be received during the year from all the villages in these parishes.

From the 1st October, 1962, the continued discharge of farm effluent into the public sewers was permitted upon the payment of a charge of £2 per thousand gallons. Each farm likely to be affected has been visited by the Chief Public Health Inspector who has had an extremely difficult task

in assessing the possible flow of such effluent from each of the premises concerned. In most cases the estimates are based on the water meter reading adjusted for various factors. Unfortunately the latter are not constant and vary from farm to farm and this is the reason why a personal visit and estimation has to be carried out in each separate case. Agreement has been reached, however, in all cases, but in some instances reassessments have been necessary following alterations by some of the farmers which have resulted in decreasing the discharges. From the experience now gained in dealing with this complex subject it appears to me to be in both the interest of the farmer and the Council for farm effluent to be dealt with by the farmer on his own land wherever it is at all possible, even if this involves some initial outlay on the part of the farmer. Such expenditure might be devoted to covering over of yards and other means of reducing the quantity of effluent needing disposal, as well as for the purpose of actually constructing settling tanks and other units usually associated with disposal works. There are, of course, some instances, because of the inadequate area or unsuitable contour of the land, where the farmer has practically no alternative but to discharge into the public sewer.

The conversion of pail closets in Paulerspury, Whittlebury and Blisworth, will follow as a natural sequence when house connections to the new sewers are completed. Such conversions cannot, however, usually be enforced except by operating section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which makes it obligatory upon the authority to pay half the cost. Most owners are only too glad to have the opportunity to carry out such a conversion at their own cost, but it is anticipated that a good deal of persuasion will again have to be used in a number of cases. The Surveyor has already given notice to all owners and occupiers in these parishes to the effect that the night soil collection will be discontinued after a certain date. While this procedure has a salutary effect in the majority of cases, the withdrawal of the service, disgusting as the process may be, brings hardship to tenants where owners refuse to carry out conversions.

Public Cleansing—The house refuse in the district is collected either weekly or fortnightly according to the following scheme.

Weekly Collections

Old Stratford, Deanshanger	...	...	...	...	on Mondays
Towcester	...	...	...	...	on Thursdays

Fortnightly Collections

Cosgrove, Wicken, Grafton Regis, Alderton, Wakefield Estate	...	...	...	...	on alternate Mondays
Pattishall, Cold Higham, Litchborough, Maidford, Adstone, Astcote, Eastcote, Dalscote, Potterspury, Paulerspury, Yardley Gobion, Fosters Booth	...	...	...	...	on alternate Tuesdays
Wappenham, Abthorpe, Slapton, Bradden, Silverstone, Whittlebury, Stoke Bruerne, Shutlanger, Weston and Weedon	...	...	...	...	on alternate Wednesdays
Wood Burcote, Caldecote	...	...	...	...	on alternate Thursdays
Greens Norton, Woodend, Blakesley, Plumpton, Hulcote, Tiffield, Blisworth, Gayton, Caswell	...	...	...	...	on alternate Fridays

Disposal of house refuse is achieved in the district by tipping. Tips are sited at Maidford and Wood Burcote. The Gayton tip is no longer in use and the bulk of the refuse is disposed of at Wood Burcote where a disused gravel pit is utilised for the purpose. Certain commercial

undertakings are also allowed to use the tip on the payment of the appropriate fee, as the Council do not undertake the collection of trade waste. Special collections are made annually in each parish, giving the residents an opportunity of disposing of bulkier objects which cannot be collected in the ordinary way. Such an arrangement helps considerably in keeping the countryside clear of rubbish that might otherwise be deposited on grass verges and in roadside ditches.

The purchase of a second refuse collecting vehicle, delivery of which is scheduled for the 1st April, 1963, should result in a marked improvement in the whole service. The period of storage in a domestic dustbin will be halved, thus lessening the severity of any fly infestation ; householders will be more likely to use a covered dustbin ; the work of the refuse collectors and the process of controlled tipping should be much facilitated.

The Council maintain two cesspool emptying vehicles which undertake the clearance of private septic tanks in the district, and also service tanks at some of the Council's sewage disposal works where necessary. These vehicles, in addition, are constructed so that they can be used for the collection of night soil in those parishes not served by an efficient sewerage scheme. As the various new sewerage schemes come into operation the need for this primitive system of conservancy will proportionately diminish. When this service has been finally discontinued it is hoped that the Council will then seriously consider the servicing of septic tanks without charge on those properties which do not lie within the effective range of a public sewer. Such an arrangement would undoubtedly encourage owners to install w.c's instead of the pail closets frequently found in outlying properties.

Rodent Control—A subsequent table shows the inspections made and treatments carried out in the district for the destruction of rats and mice. Dwelling houses are treated at the charge of 1/- per visit and the treatment of business premises is undertaken on a time cost basis plus 10% for establishment charges. The occupiers of farms and other commercial undertakings can also avail themselves of an annual contract service, and at the end of the year, 30 farms, etc., were being dealt with in this manner.

Owing to the prolonged illness of the rodent operator it is only with great difficulty that the service has been maintained. Thanks are due in this respect to the Surveyor who has allowed one of his men to give time in deputising for the operator while the latter was not available during illness. Experience of running the service under these conditions has revealed weaknesses which could arise in a contract system when success depends solely on the services of one man. Attention has to be given to all the Council's own undertakings such as sewage disposal works, ditches and other sewer outfalls. Constant attention is given to the Council's refuse tips but without strictly controlled tipping it is extremely difficult to prevent a reinfestation in such places. As I have mentioned in previous reports, other sites which have developed in recent years and found to need constant attention are litter bins on roadside lay-bys. Many of the sewerage systems in the district remain clear of rats and such systems are test-baited at intervals. Sewerage systems known to be infested are regularly treated and the level of infestation remains low.

Disinfection—With the fall in the incident of infectious diseases such as scarlet fever, the need for terminal disinfection has almost disappeared but, when necessary, premises, clothing and bedding are treated by means of gaseous and liquid disinfectants as required. In the case of any serious outbreak of infectious disease where steam disinfection would be necessary, arrangements would undoubtedly have to be made with some institution such as the Danetre Hospital.

Disinfestation—Premises were treated during the year for the eradication of flies, beetles, ants and wasps. No case of bed-bug or flea infestation was reported. During the summer months frequent and regular spraying of the refuse tips was carried out in order to lessen the possibility of any fly infestation.

Factories Act, 1937 and 1948—Under these Acts the general provisions as to health conditions under which employees work, and a return of outworkers, has to be included in this report. Details of inspections, etc., are to be found in a later table. Three notifications in respect of outworkers were received.

Moveable Dwellings—Work continues to be carried out on the two commercially run sites at Towcester and Blisworth. The sites are licenced for a maximum capacity of 40 caravans at Towcester and 70 caravans at Blisworth. Difficulty had been experienced with the progress of the work at Blisworth, but I am pleased to report that the site has now changed hands and the work for the provision of roads, drainage and other amenities is progressing satisfactorily. With the completion of the public sewer it will now be possible for this site to be drained satisfactorily. There were five licences in force in the district for sites for single caravans. No complaints were received during the year with regard to any of the above sites.

Cinemas and Halls—My opinion has not changed with regard to the inadequacy of the sanitary accommodation in the Town Hall when used for public lettings such as dances, etc. The standard of accommodation in village halls throughout the district continues to improve as the new sewerage schemes become completed. In fact many of the village halls are better equipped than the Town Hall.

Drainage of Trade Premises—Agreements under the Drainage of Trade Premises Act, 1937, are in force for the discharge of effluents from two premises in the district into the public sewers. The practical aspect of this Act is administered by the public health department and samples of effluents for analysis or field tests are taken as required. The subject of discharges from farm buildings into public sewers has already been dealt with under Sewage Disposal, but I would like to point out that surveys of farms in areas proposed to be sewered in the near future are taking up a considerable amount of the time of the public health department, as each farmer expects a reliable opinion as to the best method of approach to this vexed question of disposal of farm effluent. This means a detailed survey of each farm no two of which are exactly alike.

Clean Air Act, 1956—One complaint was received during the year with regard to the emission of smoke from a factory chimney. A verbal warning was given to the management and there was no further cause for complaint up to the end of the year. An approach was made to me by the Warren Spring Laboratory in connection with the National Survey of Air Pollution being carried out by the department of Scientific and Industrial Research, requesting facilities for the setting up of two stations in the district. The idea was to equip these stations with automatic or semi-automatic recording instruments which would be supervised by the Public Health Inspector. It was realised, however, especially in view of the amount of work already carried out by the department that it would be impossible to assist the laboratory in their survey.

Statutory Nuisances—It was not found necessary to institute any legal proceedings during the year for the abatement of any statutory nuisance. All but two complaints were dealt with informally by the public health inspector. One statutory notice was issued in respect of premises not possessing proper means of storage of house refuse. The notice was complied with and no proceedings were necessary in this case. Further complaints were received regarding effluvia from a Towcester factory, but again these were due to a mechanical breakdown of the plant which was eventually rectified.

SECTION D.

HOUSING

At the end of the year the Council owned 1,789 houses, six bungalows and 20 houses having been built during 1962. These were situated in the parishes of Blisworth, Gayton, Greens Norton, Pottersbury, Stoke Bruerne and Towcester. The remaining sub-standard properties in the district are being dealt with as opportunity arises. In some cases the tenants are being re-housed by the Council and every effort is made to prevent the re-occupation of such houses by synchronizing the Housing Act procedure with the allocation of Council houses by the Housing Sub-Committee. In this way it has been possible to secure either the demolition, closure or reconditioning of these sub-standard properties. Greater difficulty is, however, now being experienced in securing the demolition of such properties by the owners within a reasonable time, and although we have been fortunate in avoiding any such action in the course of the Council's slum clearance programme in the past, I think that default action may have to be taken in some cases in the near future. I am of the opinion that such steps should only be taken in the last resort because of the trouble involved and the uncertainty in being able to recover the Council's expenses.

If the time comes when the modernisation of all dwellings is made compulsory, thus upgrading the present standard of fitness, then I anticipate that we shall have to deal with another batch of houses under slum clearance procedure. Up to the present, however, the standard and discretionary improvement grant schemes are quite voluntarily in application—there is no means of legally compelling an owner to modernise his property, and I regret to say that there has not been any increase in the number of applications during the year. In 1962 eight standard grants were given on tenanted properties and 24 to owner/occupiers. In the same period five discretionary grants were given in the case of tenanted properties and eight for owner/occupiers. A total number of 121 standard and 136 discretionary grants have now been received by private owners.

The Council are, themselves, setting an excellent example to the private owners because by the end of the year 313 of the older Council houses had been modernised and the work is continuing on the remainder.

During the year, 18 unfit houses were dealt with individually under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957 ; no clearance orders were made. Eight families were re-housed from sub-standard properties which were then dealt with as previously described. As I stated in my last report, the total number of permanent homes provided by local authority building since 1930 (i.e., since slum clearance legislation was first introduced) is now 1,789, which exceeds the number of houses demolished in compliance with various orders under the Housing Acts by 753.

Planning permission for further private development has been given for sites at Deanshanger and Pottersbury. The estates at Old Stratford and Towcester are now complete and no further private development can occur in the latter until more land has been made available for the purpose. Altogether 76 private houses were erected in the district during 1962.

Progress made in the provision of new houses and the repair and demolition of sub-standard houses to date is summarised below :

Provision of new Housing Accommodation

(a) PERMANENT HOUSES				
Erected by Council pre-war	...	...	...	719
Erected by Council post-war	...	...	...	1,070
Completed during 1962	...	...	...	26
Under construction at 31/12/62	...	...	...	24
Erected by private enterprise post-war	...	...	...	475
Erected by private enterprise in 1962	...	...	...	76
(b) TEMPORARY HOUSES				
Number completed to 31/12/62	...	...	...	30

Unfit Houses

Dealt with as individual unfit houses post-war to 31/12/62	...	...	...	345
Dealt with in Clearance Areas post-war	...	...	...	—
Dealt with in Clearance Areas and still occupied	...	...	...	5
Demolished since 1945	...	...	...	520
Subject to Undertakings and Closing Orders at 31/12/62	...	...	...	63
Vacant and awaiting demolition at 31/12/62	...	...	...	26

Improvement Grants

(a) DISCRETIONARY GRANTS				
Houses in respect of which improvements were completed by 31/12/62—				
Occupied by tenants	...	...	...	71
Owner/occupiers	...	...	...	65
(b) STANDARD GRANTS				
Houses in respect of which improvements were completed by 31/12/62—				
Occupied by tenants	...	...	...	40
Owner/occupiers	...	...	...	81

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply—As the whole of the country is now a specified area only milk having a special designation is allowed to be retailed in this district. In other words, milk must either be “pasteurised”, “sterilised” or “tuberculin tested”. For this reason, milk for retail sale must be produced and bottled on the wholesaler’s premises, or produced, bottled and capped on farms registered for the production of tuberculin tested milk. As from the 1st October, 1964, these designations will be further simplified so that in future milk for retail sale will be sold either as “untreated” or “treated”. The new regulations will do away with such designations as “tuberculin tested pasteurised” and one will be able to tell at a glance from the label whether the milk is raw or heat treated. There are no processing plants in the district so most of the milk retailed is previously bottled by wholesalers outside the area before being delivered to the distributors. There are still six producer/retailers in the district who actually bottle and sell milk produced on their premises under licences granted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Most retailers are, in effect, mere distributors who have no control over the internal condition of the bottles. Any complaints regarding infringements have, therefore, to be referred to establishments outside the district, but I am happy to say that it was unnecessary to do so in any instance during 1962.

According to the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, the County Council are the authority responsible for administration but the Northants County Health Department, having no facilities of staff for this department, have delegated the powers to the Rural District Council. In the new Regulations the procedure for licencing has been simplified and all licences are issued for a period of five years. It is also no longer necessary for supplementary licences to be issued to persons with premises outside the district.

Distributor’s licences in force in the district during 1962 were as follows :

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

Licences for sale of pasteurized milk	...	...	...	10
Licences for sale of sterilized milk	...	...	...	8
Licences for sale of tuberculin tested milk	...	...	...	11

Bottled milk sold in the area comprised the following grades : Tuberculin Tested, Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised, Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised (Channel Island) and Sterilised.

Fifteen samples of milk were submitted for analysis during the year, including both raw and heat treated. Two samples of raw milk fell below the standard for keeping quality in the case of one producer/retailer, but the necessary action was taken and the following two samples were satisfactory. Two samples were submitted for biological analysis both of which proved to be free from tubercule.

Food Premises—The number of types of such premises in the district are as follows :

Village and general stores	...	...	...	39
Grocers' shops	...	...	...	9
Greengrocers' and fruit shops	...	...	...	4
Bakehouses	...	...	...	8
Fried fish shops	...	...	...	2
Bread and confectioners' shops	...	...	...	7
Cafés	...	...	...	5
Transport Cafés with sleeping accommodation	...	...	...	2
Cooked meat manufacturers	...	...	...	1
Hotels with catering facilities	...	...	...	3
Butchers' shops	...	...	...	13
Private Hotels	...	...	...	2

The substantial decrease in the flow of traffic along the A.5, following the opening of the new motorway, very noticeably affected the catering trade centred on the Watling Street and was undoubtedly the cause of the closure of a number of catering premises. Of late, however, the transport cafés which have survived are undoubtedly recovering their trade, especially with drivers of heavy vehicles who need to break their journeys. One such establishment is again open twenty-four hours a day and has no difficulty filling its sleeping accommodation. This seems to indicate that the food catering trade depending on the traffic on the Watling Street is likely to recover some part, at least, of its lost business.

The only infringement of the Food and Drugs Act which came to the notice of the department during 1962 involved the sale of a mouldy pie at one of these catering establishments. Three parties were involved in the incident, namely, wholesaler, distributor and retailer, and having considered the whole of the facts the Public Health Committee decided to give a warning to all three and to take no further action on this particular occasion. Inspections of food premises were made whenever possible and any deviations from the Food Hygiene Regulations were dealt with informally. Structural improvements resulted on several premises and in no case was difficulty found in securing the co-operation of the trader. I think it is fair to say that while we have not yet reached the millennium, much as been achieved in this district in the past few years in improving the standard of food hygiene on wholesale and retail premises. So much more could be done if the time and staff were available. The transfer of slaughtering from the bacon factory will enable a big improvement to be made in the standard of hygiene on these very important food manufacturing premises. It has always been a source of concern from the point of view of the food hygiene regulations that manufacturing and slaughtering were being carried on side by side on premises which were obviously not designed for both purposes. Samples of materials, both raw and uncooked, used in the bacon factory, were submitted for bacteriological analysis and all but two samples proved to be satisfactory. Slight contamination of gelatine was found in each case, but after investigation at the factory subsequent samples were satisfactory.

No cases of Sonne Dysentery came to the notice of the department during the year, but one case of Food Poisoning was notified. Bacteriological examination of fæces showed the causative organism to be *Salmonella Typhimurium* and investigations by the Public Health Inspector indicated that the same cause might have been associated with a meal eaten at a restaurant outside the district. No other cases were notified in the district, nor in the area in which the suspect meal was eaten. A contact of the case who was employed in the meat product factory was kept under observation until the case was clear.

Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection—As previously reported, the Slaughterhouses Hygiene Regulations 1958 which imposed standards of construction for slaughterhouses, should come into force in the district on the 1st April, 1963. Owing to the uncertainty of the date of completion of the new abattoir at Blisworth, however, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has decided to advance the date of the appointed day for the introduction of these regulations, to July 1st, 1963. Following the introduction of these regulations, it is anticipated that only the private slaughterhouse at Pottersbury will be in operation apart from the new abattoir at Blisworth. Work on this private slaughterhouse is practically completed.

During 1962, therefore, there remained four licensed slaughterhouses in the district where killing regularly occurred. Most of the resulting carcasses were for butchers and manufacturing establishments outside the district and in consequence, the Council were able to claim a grant for the inspection of “ export ” meat. The “ kill ” at the new abattoir is expected to be in excess of 60,000 carcasses per annum and will need constant supervision apart from the vastly increased volume of meat inspection. Staff requirements will not be possible to estimate until experience has been gained under working conditions.

Two carcasses were found affected with *cysticercus bovis*, but as only single calcified cysts were discovered no other action was necessary beyond the condemnation of the affected parts. The percentage occurrence of tuberculosis in pigs and of other diseases in bovines was slightly lower than that in the previous year. The percentage of diseases other than tuberculosis in pigs remained the same but in the case of sheep there was an increase over that of the previous year.

Condemned Meat—Most of the condemned meat resulting from slaughtering in the district comes from the bacon factory. This is collected by an approved dealer while condemned meat from other private slaughterhouses is stained and is also collected by the same dealer. Other unsound foodstuffs are removed by the Public Health Inspector who disposes of them by burial on the Council's refuse tip.

Licensed Premises—The number of on-licensed premises in the district remains at 47. All have glass washing facilities and no complaints were received from the general public during the year as to any infringement of the Food Hygiene Regulations. Sub-standard toilet accommodation exists in some of the licensed houses, particularly those in villages where public sewers are not available. The licensing magistrates have commented adversely on some of the sanitary accommodation in licensed houses in the district, but the fact remains that public health legislation actually permits these rather low standards. As long as the minimum requirements are complied with there is little that can be done except to ensure cleanliness. On the whole the brewers are found to be co-operative and almost immediately carry out conversion of pail to water closets as soon as sewers are available.

Ice-cream—69 premises were registered for the storage and sale of ice-cream under Sec. 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955. All ice-cream sold from these premises is pre-packed, and in each case the ice-cream is stored in thermostatically controlled refrigerating cabinets, complying with the Ice-cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1959.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The district had its least number of infectious diseases notified for many years. The total number of cases of all types amounted to only 37—last year's total being 265. Following the trend of previous years, the greatest number of deaths in the rural district resulted from heart and circulatory diseases. These amounted to 105, an increase of 17 over the previous year's figures. The recorded deaths from cancer of the lung were 2 (1 male and 1 female), there being 8 in 1961. There were 18 deaths from all forms of cancer—just half of the number recorded in 1961.

Smallpox—No cases notified.

Scarlet Fever—4 cases were notified during the year.

Puerperal Pyrexia—1 case was notified

Pneumonia—9 cases of acute primary or acute influenzal pneumonia were notified as against 14 in 1961. Pneumonia in all forms was the certified cause of death in 12 cases. These deaths are not necessarily those of patients who were notified.

Erysipelas—No case was notified.

Measles—22 cases of measles were notified as compared with 244 in 1961.

Whooping Cough—No cases were notified.

Anterior Poliomyelitis—No cases were notified.

Diphtheria—No cases were notified.

Cerebrospinal Meningitis—No cases were notified.

Food Poisoning—1 case of Food Poisoning was notified during the year.

Enteric Fever—No cases were notified.

Acute Encephalitis—No cases were notified.

Tuberculosis—1 new case of pulmonary tuberculosis (1 male) was notified as compared with 3 in 1961. There was no deaths recorded due to this disease. At the end of the year 74 persons in the district were known to be suffering from tuberculosis.

Vaccination—The number of infants under one year who were primarily vaccinated totalled 150, and for other ages 829. The number re-vaccinated (all ages) was 912. In view of the fact that there were 250 live births in the district during 1962, the number submitted for vaccination is still far too small. The occurrence of smallpox in the country during the year is reflected in the figures for new vaccinations and re-vaccinations of older groups.

Vaccination and Immunization—Appended are the figures for the number of persons in the district who had been vaccinated or immunised during the year.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION						
	<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2-4</i>	<i>5-14</i>	<i>15 or over</i>	<i>Total</i>
Primary ...	150	6	72	285	466	979
Re-vaccination ...	—	—	6	166	540	912

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION										
<i>Under</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5-9</i>	<i>10-14</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>15 and over</i>	<i>Third Injections</i>	<i>Fourth Injections</i>
10	94	14	6	4	13	11	152	67	644	251

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNIZATION										
		<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5-9</i>	<i>10-14</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Booster</i>
Diphtheria Immu- nization only	...	1	—	2	2	—	1	1	7	98
Combined Diph- theria/Whoop- ing Cough ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Triple	...	158	4	18	5	2	3	1	191	92
<hr/>										
Total Diphtheria Immunizations	...	159	4	20	7	2	4	2	198	210
<hr/>										
Whooping Cough only	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Number of Children who have completed a full Course of Diphtheria Immunization.

<i>Age at 31/12/62 i.e., born in year</i>	<i>Under 1 1962</i>	<i>1 1961</i>	<i>2 1960</i>	<i>3 1959</i>	<i>4 1958</i>	<i>5-9 1953- 1957</i>	<i>10-14 1948- 1952</i>	<i>Total under 15</i>
Number immunized	38	182	210	189	203	807	788	2417

These figures were obtained by courtesy of Dr. J. J. A. Reid, County Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION G.

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1962.

TABLE No. 1.

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1962

<i>Causes of Death</i>						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infection	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm	...	...	...	...	7	4	11
15.	Leukæmia, aleukæmia	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	11	19	30
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	21	15	36
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
20.	Other heart diseases	...	...	...	...	11	13	24
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	8	6	14
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	4	8	12
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	5	3	8
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
26.	Ulcer of stomach, duodenum	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
27.	Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	7	8	15
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
ALL CAUSES						84	89	173

TABLE No. 2.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1962 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

Year	Estimated population	Births		Deaths			
		No.	Rate	Under one year		All ages	
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1919	*9,387	156	16.61	7	44.87	158	17.53
	†9,011						
1920	9,370	259	27.64	15	57.90	146	15.58
\$1921	9,920	211	21.27	21	99.52	131	13.20
1922	9,937	172	17.30	9	52.32	136	13.68
1923	9,944	171	17.19	9	52.63	120	12.06
1924	10,000	162	16.20	9	55.50	115	11.50
1925	9,959	150	15.06	8	53.33	123	12.35
1926	9,870	152	15.40	5	32.89	116	11.75
1927	9,887	144	14.56	8	55.55	115	11.63
1928	9,502	134	14.10	4	29.85	120	12.63
1929	9,398	139	14.79	6	43.16	138	14.68
1930	9,384	115	12.25	8	69.56	129	13.74
\$1931	9,324	131	14.04	7	53.43	104	11.11
1932	9,324	118	12.65	0	00.00	114	12.22
1933	9,271	147	15.85	4	27.21	96	10.35
1934	9,200	114	12.39	5	43.80	132	14.34
1935	‡13,155	180	13.67	7	38.88	181	13.75
1936	13,040	210	16.10	10	47.60	165	12.60
1937	12,900	170	13.20	9	52.90	197	12.30
1938	12,860	152	11.80	4	26.30	182	14.20
1939	*12,930	184	14.20	5	27.11	170	13.06
	†12,020						
1940	13,190	184	13.90	7	36.95	219	16.55
1941	14,750	203	13.80	14	68.96	211	14.31
1942	14,050	244	17.40	12	49.18	147	10.47
1943	13,690	254	18.55	14	55.11	193	14.23
1944	13,680	242	17.67	8	33.01	192	14.04
1945	13,500	228	16.14	5	22.80	174	12.88
1946	13,490	273	20.24	13	47.25	178	13.19
1947	13,750	283	20.58	8	28.19	178	12.04
1948	13,910	238	17.11	13	54.62	184	13.23
1949	14,300	255	17.38	8	31.37	179	12.59
1950	14,470	217	15.00	7	32.25	197	13.61
\$1951	14,540	230	15.73	11	47.82	197	13.47
1952	14,490	219	15.1	7	31.9	171	11.8
1953	14,410	241	16.7	2	12.4	144	9.9
1954	14,440	230	15.9	7	30.4	181	12.5
1955	14,490	208	14.3	3	14.4	172	11.8
1956	14,450	250	17.3	6	24.0	193	13.3
1957	14,420	221	15.3	5	22.6	155	10.7
1958	14,410	262	18.2	7	26.7	188	13.06
1959	14,550	242	16.6	6	24.7	163	11.1
1960	14,660	284	19.3	2	7.0	142	9.6
\$1961	15,370	256	16.6	4	27.3	181	11.7
1962	15,460	250	16.17	6	24.0	173	11.2

* Population for calculation of birth rates.
† Population for calculation of death rates.
‡ Potterspury R.D. added to district.
\$ Census years.

TABLE No. 3

WATER SUPPLY—INFORMATION RELATING TO PIPED SUPPLIES

<i>Parish</i>	PROPERTIES CONNECTED TO PUBLIC MAINS			PROPERTIES DEPENDING ON PRIVATE SUPPLIES		
	<i>Total no. of houses in parish</i>	<i>No. of houses served</i>		<i>Wells</i>	<i>Springs</i>	<i>No. of houses served</i>
		<i>Internal supplies</i>	<i>Stand pipes</i>			
Abthorpe	96	91	—	3	2	5
Adstone	36	26	—	8	—	10
Blakesley	135	129	—	5	—	7
Blisworth	344	340	—	2	—	4
Bradden	33	27	—	5	—	6
Cold Higham	80	70	—	4	1	7
Cosgrove	161	155	—	4	—	5
Deanshanger	352	342	—	6	2	10
Easton Neston	34	29	—	5	—	5
Gayton	132	129	—	3	—	3
Grafton Regis	68	63	—	5	—	5
Greens Norton	286	278	—	3	1	8
Litchborough	91	87	—	4	—	4
Maidford	61	57	—	4	—	4
Old Stratford	271	268	—	2	—	3
Pattishall	264	236	—	18	—	28
Paulerspury	305	278	15	9	1	12
Potterspury	294	287	—	4	1	7
Shutlanger	83	77	—	3	1	6
Silverstone	347	337	—	9	1	10
Slapton	36	33	—	1	2	3
Stoke Bruerne	112	104	—	1	1	8
Tiffield	60	52	—	7	—	8
Towcester	999	958	—	7	—	17
Wappenham	101	88	—	10	—	13
Weston and Weedon	108	97	—	7	—	11
Whittlebury	126	113	—	9	—	13
Wicken	105	101	—	2	—	2
Woodend	70	57	—	6	—	13
Yardley Gobion	207	198	—	4	—	9

TABLE NO. 4

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

<i>Parish</i>	<i>House drains discharging to</i>			<i>Houses with</i>	
	<i>Sewers</i>	<i>Cess-pools or septic tanks</i>	<i>Roadside drains, ditches, etc.</i>	<i>W.Cs.</i>	<i>Pail Closets</i>
Abthorpe ...	—	31	66	31	64
Adstone ...	—	10	26	14	22
Blakesley ...	18	45	79	64	78
Blisworth ...	291	49	7	382	35
Bradden ...	—	16	15	16	15
Cold Higham ...	—	38	42	35	42
Cosgrove ...	143	17	1	158	3
Deanshanger ...	340	9	3	347	5
Easton Neston ...	26	6	2	32	2
Gayton ...	45	55	32	80	52
Grafton Regis ...	—	35	33	35	33
Greens Norton ...	251	27	8	279	7
Litchborough ...	—	36	55	38	53
Maidford ...	—	26	35	26	35
Old Stratford ...	263	5	3	266	3
Pattishall ...	60	71	134	131	133
Paulerspury ...	63	44	198	107	198
Potterspury ...	267	24	3	286	7
Shutlanger ...	27	11	45	28	55
Silverstone ...	327	11	9	336	11
Slapton ...	—	18	18	18	18
Stoke Bruerne ...	—	50	61	50	61
Tiffield ...	—	24	36	24	36
Towcester ...	948	41	21	984	25
Wappenham ...	—	58	55	72	29
Weston & Weedon	18	58	32	76	32
Whittlebury ...	—	20	106	71	55
Wicken ...	86	15	4	85	20
Woodend ...	—	36	34	47	23
Yardley Gobion	196	11	—	204	3

TABLE NO. 5

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

	Type of Property				
	Non-Agricultural				Agri-cultural
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)	All other (including Business Premises)	Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	
Number of properties in Local Authority's District (Notes 1 and 2)	165	5300	555	6020	260
Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification	2	21	12	35	9
Number of such properties found to be infested by : ...					
Common Rat Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
Minor ...	1	16	5	22	2
Ship Rat Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
Minor ...	—	—	—	—	—
House Mouse Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
Minor ...	—	2	4	6	1
Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act	160	196	25	381	96
Number of such properties found to be infested by : ...					
Common Rat Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
Minor ...	83	7	5	95	33
Ship Rat Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
Minor ...	—	—	—	—	—
House Mouse Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
Minor ...	—	2	1	3	2
Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	5	215	86	306	18
Number of such properties found to be infested by : ...					
Common Rat Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
Minor ...	—	2	—	2	1
Ship Rat Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
Minor ...	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE NO. 5—continued.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

			Type of Property				
			Non-Agricultural				Agri- cultural
			Local Authority	Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)	All other (including Business Premises)	Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	
House Mouse	Major	...	—	—	—	—	—
	Minor	...	—	—	—	—	—
Total inspections carried out— including re-inspections			294	496	218	1008	204
Number of <i>infested properties</i> (in Sections II, III and IV) treated by the L.A.			84	28	15	127	45
Total treatments carried out— including re-treatments			167	32	17	216	189
Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act :							
(a) Treatment			Nil	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural work (i.e., Proofing)...			Nil	—	—	—	—
Number of cases in which default action was taken fol- lowing the issue of a notice under Sect. 4 of the Act			Nil	—	—	—	—
Legal Proceedings			Nil	—	—	—	—
Number of “Block” control schemes carried out			Nil	—	—	—	—

TABLE NO. 6

CARCASES AND OFFAL
INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>
Number killed (if known) ...	207	Nil	2	20,809	761
Number inspected	207	Nil	2	20,809	761
All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci—					
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	7	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	7	—	—	205	10
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	3.4	—	—	1.0	1.33
Tuberculosis only :					
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	Nil	—	Nil	275	Nil
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis	—	—	Nil	1.32	Nil
Cysticercosis—					
Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ...	Nil	—	—	—	—
Generalized and totally con- demned	Nil	—	—	—	—

FOOD (OTHER THAN FRESH MEAT)
SURRENDERED AND DESTROYED

Tinned Meat	...	...	...	75 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Meat not tinned	...	...	...	10 lbs.

TABLE NO. 7

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.
(Other than Tuberculosis), 1962

<i>Disease</i>	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTAL
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	2	16	1	2	—	—	—	1	22
Pneumonia ...	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	9
Scarlet Fever ...	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL ...	1	4	2	—	3	17	3	2	1	—	1	3	37

TABLE NO. 8

AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.
(Other than Tuberculosis), 1962

<i>Disease</i>	—1	—2	—3	—4	—5	—10	—15	—20	—35	—45	—65	65+	TOTAL
Measles ...	—	3	4	2	2	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	22
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	1	9
Scarlet Fever ...	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL ...	—	4	4	2	4	8	3	1	4	3	3	1	37

TABLE No. 9

INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES
(Other than Tuberculosis), 1962
INDIVIDUAL PARISHES

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Measles</i>	<i>Pneumonia</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever</i>	<i>Food Poisoning</i>	<i>Puerperal Pyrexia</i>	<i>Total</i>
Blakesley	—	1	—	—	—	1
Blisworth	3	—	4	1	—	8
Cosgrove	15	—	—	—	—	15
Deanshanger	—	1	—	—	—	1
Grafton Regis	—	1	—	—	—	1
Greens Norton	1	—	—	—	—	1
Old Stratford	—	1	—	—	—	1
Paulerspury	2	1	—	—	—	3
Shutlanger	—	1	—	—	—	1
Silverstone	—	1	—	—	—	1
Towcester	1	2	—	—	—	3
Woodend	—	—	—	—	1	1
TOTALS	22	9	4	1	1	37

TABLE No. 10.

**Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937,
for the year 1962**

PART I OF THE ACT

1. Inspections for purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Sanitary Inspector) :

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupier Prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	4	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	71	60	2	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-worker's premises) ...	18	20	1	—
TOTAL	92	84	3	—

2. Cases in which defects were found:

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Number of cases in which defects were found</i>			<i>Number of cases of which prosecutions were instituted</i>	
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred To H.M. By H.M. Inspector Inspector</i>		
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	3	3	Nil	Nil	Nil

TABLE No. 11.

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>Section 110</i>			<i>Section 111</i>		
	<i>No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)</i>	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i>	<i>No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists</i>	<i>No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises</i>	<i>Notices served</i>	<i>Prosecu- tions</i>
Wearing Apparel— Making, etc. ...	2	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
TOTAL ...	2	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

